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ADDITIONS TO THE THYSANOPTERA OF FLORIDA. X

J. R. WATSON

54. **Megalomerothrips eupatorii** Watson.

Male. The female only of this species was originally described. (Fla. Buggist, Vol. II, No. 3, Feb. 1919). We now have the male also. Much darker in color than the female, almost jet black. Fore tarsus with a very large, slightly curved spine, 27 interlocated bristles on the fore wing. Taken from the burrow of a cerambycid in a dead twig of avocado, Winter Haven, Oct., 1921. An additional female was collected by Dr. E. W. Berger in one of his colonies of cottony cushion scale. It may be predaceous.

57. **Dictyothrips floridensis** Watson.

Male. Considerably lighter in color than the female. Light brown with traces of bright red hypodermal pigment. Abdomen very slender, darker than the thorax. In the integument on the dorsal side of segments 2-7 are numerous large pellucid dots which occupy about ¼ the surface. These peculiar dots seem to be entirely absent from the females.

Larvae light yellowish brown with much red hypodermal pigment.

Described from several males and larvae.

In addition to the type locality in the Plant Introduction garden at Miami, this species has been collected in the Plant Introduction Garden at Brooksville by W. B. Wood and H. L. Sanford of the U. S. Horticultural Board. In addition to the original host, Guava, it was taken on *Passiflora sp., Rubus sp., Arracacia xanthorihisa,* and *Prunus sp.* Since it has been found only in the Plant Introduction gardens and its nearest relative is a native of Mexico, it would seem quite probable that this is an introduced species.

74. **Heliothrips phaceoli** Hood.

Abundant on Kudzu on the Station grounds, Gainesville, June, 1921.

75. **Haplothrips gowdeyi** Hood.

In Bidens blossoms, Ft. Myers, March, 1922. Hitherto known only from the West Indies.

76. **Haplothrips humilis** Hood.

On compositae. Ft. Myers, March, 1921. Another southern species not hitherto found in the United States.

77. **Haplothrips merrilli** Watson.

This species, described from specimens taken from cocoanuts from Cuba, (Fla. Entomologist, Vol. IV, No. 1), was found by the writer under the cap scales of cocoanuts at Ft. Myers, March, 1922.

78. **Idolothrips tuberculatus** Hood.

A male of this species was beaten from basswood *(Tilia americana)* at Gainesville, April 14, 1922.

(Mr. H. L. Dozier has specimens of Idolothrips armatus collected at Prairie, Miss., June 17, 1921, and Batesburg, S. C. It is quite probable that this species also occurs in Florida.)

79. **Zygothrips floridensis** n. sp.

Color: Light yellowish brown with much purple hypodermal pigment.

Measurements: Total body length 1.2 mm.; head, length 0.20, width 0.15 mm.; prothorax, length 0.11, width 0.21 mm.; metathorax, width 0.24 mm.; abdomen, width 0.21 mm.; tube, length 0.10, width at base 0.06, at apex 0.027 mm. Antennae: Segment 1, 24; 2, 44; 3, 67; 4, 56; 5, 46; 6, 40; 7, 44; 8, 27 microns; total length 0.36 mm.

Head: 1.3 longer than wide, vertex rounded, striate towards the posterior margin; frons elevated; head widest just above the base; cheeks slightly convex, bearing a few short hairs; postocular bristles short, reaching but little past the posterior margins of the eyes. *Eyes* rather large, slightly protruding; red by reflected light, black by transmitted; non-pilose; facets large. *Ocelli* large, yellow, bordered with dark crescents; situated on the elevated frons, the anterior directed forward, the posterior pair widely separated, opposite the anterior third of the eyes from whose margins they are well separated. *Mouth-cone* short, reaching about half way across the prosternum; rounded at the tip. *Antennae* 1.8 times as long as the head; dark brown except most of segment 3, basal half of 4, and the extreme base of 5 which are a lighter, yellowish brown, segment 3 long and narrow. All bristles very small. Sense cones somewhat larger but colorless and inconspicuous.

Prothorax little more than half the length of the head, nearly twice as wide as long; trapezoidal; a prominent bristle on each posterior angle. These bristles have pale, dilated tips, all others are sharp pointed.

Pterothorax with sides nearly parallel; upper surface striated. Wings moderately long; membrane quite markedly constricted above the middle, colorless except for a trace of brown at the extreme base of the primaries, fringed with comparatively few and short hairs, four interlocated ones on the primaries. Legs rather long and slender, concolorous with the body except the fore tibiae which are paler, fore femora not swollen, no spines on the basal segments of the tarsi; hind tibiae each with a very thick, heavy bristle near the end.

Abdomen rather long and slender, anterior segments with three or four prominent bristles on each side, the median one or two sigmoid; on the posterior segments these become curved but not sigmoid; a pair on the ninth segment considerably longer than the tube. Tube rather wide for its length; terminal bristles much longer than the tube. Male not seen. Described from a single female taken by Mr. Geo. B. Merrill from an unknown shrub collected at Elfers by Mr. C. P. Sheffield, March, 1922. Type in the author's collection.

80. Hindsiana cocois Watson.

This insect was recently (Fla. Entomologist, Vol. V, No. 4, April, 1922) described from specimens collected from cocoanuts from Cuba taken from quarantine at Key West. Mr. Mosnette has sent us five larvae taken from under scales of cocoanuts at Miami, and Mr. George B. Merrill has collected a half dozen specimens from a mango from Oneco, Fla. As in the case of the other specimens, they were associated with scale insects. The insect is probably predaceous.

81. Cryptothrips laureli Mason (Ent. News Vol. XXXIII, No. 7).

The Bay Thrips. On all species of the genus *Tamala* in Central Florida from Frost Proof to Daytona. It probably occurs throughout Northern Florida but seems to be absent from the bays on the lower East Coast. Closely related to the Camphor thrips with which it was long confused.

36. **Symphothrips punctatus** Hood and Williams.

Oneco, Fla., July, 1922, on mango infested with scales and Septobasidium, George B. Merrill, Coll. This species has been taken at Key West from under the cap scales of cocoanuts from Cuba. Originally described from Orlando.

82. **Hoplanddrothrips funnebris** Hood.
"Fla." Hood '17, P. 63.

83. **Hindsiana cocois** Watson.

Orginally described from Cuba (Fla. Entomoligst, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1922, P. 66). Collected from mango, Oneco, Fla., by Mr. Jno. W. Collins.

THE GREENHOUSE THRIPS OUT-OF-DOORS IN NORTHEASTERN GEORGIA

In August and early September the editor spent a fifteen days' vacation in Rabun County, Georgia, mostly collecting thrips. The most surprising capture was that of *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis,* the green house thrips, from a wild shrub growing along a stream near Clayton. With the exception of the southern end of Florida (about Miami) this insect, in the United States, has never before been taken outside of greenhouses or in the immediate vicinity of greenhouses during the summer. But there are no greenhouses within many miles of Clayton and no houses very near the place of capture. The place and circumstances of its capture leave no doubt that it is living out of doors there the year around and point strongly to it being a native of the region.

Rabun county is in the northeastern corner of Georgia and this thrips was collected within seven miles of the North Carolina line and at an altitude of about 2000 feet. The vegetation and doubtless the climate of Rabun county is comparable to that of Southern Ohio. If this thrips can live out of doors in Rabun county, Georgia, it should, as far as cold is concerned, be able to do so over a large portion of the United States.

It is, of course, more common in the tropics, and it is supposed to have been introduced into northern greenhouses on plants brought from the tropics. Evidently its native range extends much further north than we have hitherto suspected and, perhaps, instead of being imported from the tropics, it originally entered the greenhouses from some local wild host.